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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1861. NO. 4.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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A TERRIBLE FEAT.

On the road amongst the Himalaya mountains, I beheld a species of tight rope performance which might bring the color into M. Blondon's cheeks. The rope extended from an eminence on the hill side above the village, over a ravine and down to a great knoll in the fields below, and was drawn as tight as several hundred with their united strength could effect. They had just finished stretching it when we arrived; and I could scarcely believe a man was actually going to slide down it, the feat appeared so utterly impracticable with any chance of safety. Imagine a rope extended from the top of a rock at least five hundred feet high, to a pole some two thousand feet from its base, and some idea may be formed of the undertaking. A great concourse of people of both sexes were assembled in all their holiday garb, and the man who was to slide was swinging round at the end of a long plank fixed on an upright pole as a pivot. Every few minutes he called some person amongst the crowd by name, and swinging round several times to the individual's honor, received from him a trifling gratuity. He no sooner noticed me than I was included in this category; and being told it was no way a religious ceremony, I gave him a rupee. When this was over, he was escorted to the eminence above, amidst the lound lamentations of his family and the discordant music of the village band. With the glass, I saw him placed on a kind of saddle on the rope, and two individuals busily fastening something to his legs, which I saw afterwards was filled with earth. The spectators, amongst whom I stood, were assembled in groups near the pole to which the lower end of the rope was attached, all intently watching for the descent. Presently he let go, and came down several hundred yards with terrible velocity, a stream of smoke following in his wake. As he approached us, the incline being gradually diminished, his career was less rapid, and became slower and slower towards the end, where, the rope being sufficiently near the ground, he was taken down amidst the shouts and congratulations of the villagers.

Rambles in the Himilayas.

RESIGNATION OF COL. MAY.

We had information last Saturday that Col. May, one of the most gallant officers in the service, and who distinguished himself in the capture of Gen. La Vega, at Resaca de la Palma, had resigned his commission. Without an opportunity to confirm the fact until yesterday, we suffered the matter to pass only as a rumor, but we are now apprised that immediately upon the shedding of the blood of our citizens he sent in his resignation. He has been treated as Col. Magruder and multitudes of others are now who resign, with studied silence; and as there is no formal acceptance of the resignation, the design is, no doubt, to brand as traitors those who bear arms against the United States. Col. May was brevetted four times for honorable service during the Mexican war, in this having surpassed all other officers, we believe, except Col. Duncan, who also was brevetted four times. Col. May retires to private life, being now a citizen and resident of New York.—*Baltimore Sun.*

PRESIDENT JEFF. DAVIS.

Crafts J. Wright, Esq., who was a classmate and roommate of President Davis—graduating at West Point at the same time—has communicated to the press some of the traits of character of the distinguished Mississippian. He says of him:

President Davis is a gentleman—cautious, quiet, firm—acting decisively. The natural inclination of the mind of President Davis is to military affairs.—As Secretary of War he had large experience. In the line of his duty he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the capacity of the country—its lines of attack and defense, the power of the forts, depots and stations. While performing his duty as an officer of government he knew no party—he would know nothing but efficiency and ability in the performance of his duty or appointment to office.—He left his position without a shadow of a charge. He will not *now* know anything but efficiency. He will surround himself only with those who are competent. I know the most of the prominent officers about him to be the most efficient in the service.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

PORTFOLIOS

in Great variety at the Bookstore.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' MESSAGE.

To the Special Session of the Congress convened at Montg'ry, Apr. 29, 1861.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed for the establishment of a permanent government for the Confederate States has been ratified by Conventions in each of those States to which it was referred. To inaugurate the government in its full proportions and upon its own substantial basis of the popular will, it only remains that elections should be held for the designation of the officers to administer it.

There is every reason to believe that at no distant day other States identified in political principles and community of interests with those which you represent will join this Confederacy; giving to its typical constellation increased splendor—to its government of free, equal and sovereign States a wider sphere of usefulness—and to the friends of constitutional liberty a greater security for its harmonious and perpetual existence.

It was not, however, for the purpose of making this announcement that I have deemed it my duty to convoke you at an earlier day than that fixed by yourselves for your meeting. The declaration of war made against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, the President of the U. S., in his proclamation issued on the fifteenth day of the present month, rendered it necessary, in my judgment, that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment, to devise the measures necessary for the defence of the country.

The occasion is indeed an extraordinary one. It justifies me in a brief review of the relations heretofore existing between us and the States which now unite in warfare against us, and in a succinct statement of the events which have resulted in this warfare; to the end that mankind may pass intelligent and impartial judgment on its motives and objects.

During the war waged against Great Britain by her colonies on this continent, a common danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a Confederation, by the terms of which the colonies, styling themselves States, entered *"severally* into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretense whatever."

In order to guard against any misconstruction of their compact, the several States made explicit declaration, in a distinct article, that *"each* State *retains its* sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation *expressly delegated* to the United States in Congress assembled."

Under this contract of alliance, the war of the revolution was successfuly waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States, *each by name*, were recognized to be independent.

The articles of confederation contained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited, unless confirmed by the Legislature of *every State*, after being agreed to by the Congress; and in obedience to this provision under the resolution of Congress of the 21st February, 1787, the several States appointed delegates who attended a convention "for the *sole and express purpose* of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the government and the preservation of the Union."

It was, by the delegates chosen, by the *several States*, under the resolution just quoted, that the Constituion of the U. S. was framed in 1787, and submitted to the *several States* for ratification, as shown by the 7th article, which is in these words:

"The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution BETWEEN *the States*, so ratifying the same."

I have italicised certain words in the quotations just made, for the purpose of attracting attention to the singular and marked caution with which States endeavored, in every possible form, to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common government and nation; and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the Constitution its true character—that of a *compact* BETWEEN independent States.

The Constitution of 1787 having, however, omitted the clause already recited from the articles of Confederation, which provided in explicit terms, that each State *retained* its sovereignty and independence, some alarm was felt in the States when invited to ratify the Constitution, lest this omission should be construed into an abandonment of their cherished principle, and they refused to be satisfied until amendments were added to the Constitution, placing beyond any pretence of doubt, the reservation by the States of all their sovereign rights and powers—not expressly delegated to the United States by the Constitution.

Strange indeed must it appear to the impartial observer, but it is none the less true, that all these carefully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth in the Northern States of a political school which has persistently claimed that the government thus formed was not a compact *between* States, but was in effect a national government, set up *above* and *over* the States. An organization, created by the States to secure the blessings of liberty and independence against *foreign* aggressions, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their control in their *domestic* affairs; the *creature* has been exalted above its *creators*; the *principals* have been made subordinate to the *agent* appointed by themselves.

The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burthens on commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country at the expense of the other; and the danger of disruption arising from this cause was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increasing by immigration and other causes in a greater ratio than the population of the South.—By degrees, as the Northern States gained preponderance in the National Congress, self interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority without control; they learned to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will; and so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in March last, he asserts as an axiom which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the Constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern; and in another memorable instance, the same Chief Magistrate did not hesitate to liken the relations between a State and the United States to those which exist between a county and the State in which it is situated and by which it was created. This is the lamentable and fundamental error on which rests the policy that has culminated in his declaration of war against these Confederate States.

In addition to the long continued and deep seated resentment felt by the Southern States at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress, for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing and shipping classes of the North at the expense of the South, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord, involving interests of such transcendent magnitude, as at all times to create the apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union, that its permanence was impossible.

When the several States delegated certain powers to the United States Congress, a large portion of the laboring population consisted of African slaves imported into the colonies by the mother country. In twelve, out of thirteen States negro slavery existed, and the right of property in slaves was protected by law. This property was recognized in the Constitution, and provision was made against its loss by the escape of the slave. The increase in the number of slaves by further importation from Africa was also secured by a clause forbidding Congress to prohibit the slave trade anterior to a certain date; and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the Congress authorizing it in any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment or discouragement of the owners of that species of property, or excluding it from the protection of the government.

The climate and soil of the Northern States soon proved unpropitious to the continuance of slave labor, whilst the reverse was the case at the South. Under the unrestricted free intercourse between the two sections, the Northern States consulted their own interest by selling their slaves to the South, and prohibiting slavery within her limits. The South were willing purchasers of a property suitable to their wants, and paid the price of the acquisiton without harboring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited, not only by want of constitutional authority, but by good faith as vendors, from disquieting a title emanating from themselves.

As soon, however, as the Northern States that prohibited African slavery within their limits had reached a number sufficient to give their representation a controlling voice in Congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States was inaugurated, and gradually extended. A continuous series of measures was devised and prosecuted for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves, fanatical organizations were assiduously engaged in exciting amongst the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt; means were furnished for their escape from their owners, and agents secretly employed to entice them to abscond; the constitutional provision for their rendition to their owners was first evaded, then openly denounced as a violation of conscientious obligation and religious duty; men were taught that it was a merit to elude, disobey, and violently oppose the execu-

tion of [illegible] suggested to secure the performance of this promise contained in the constitutional compact; owners of slaves were [illegible] and even murdered in open day, [illegible] for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of a fugitive slave; the dogmas of these voluntary organizations soon obtained control of the legislatures of many of the Northern States, and laws were passed prescribing for the punishment by ruinous fines and long continued imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries, of citizens of the Southern States, who should dare to assist the officers of the law for the recovery of their property. Emboldened by success, the theatre of agitation and aggression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the Southern States was transferred to the Congress; Senators and Representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation, whose chief title to this distinction consisted in the display of ultra fanaticism, and whose business was, not "to promote the general welfare or ensure domestic tranquility," but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States by violent denunciation of their institutions; the transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which held slaves to a condition of inferiority. Finally, a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the government, with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain, acquired by all the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase; of surrounding them entirely by States in which slavery should be prohibited; of thus rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect property worth thousands of millions of dollars. This party, thus orgnized, succeeded in the month of November last, in the election of its candidate to the Presidency of the U. S.

In the meantime, under the mild and genial climate of the Southern States, and the increasing care and attention for the well being and comfort of the laboring class, dictated alike by interest and humanity, the African slaves had augmented in number from about 600,000 at the date of the adoption of the constitutional compact, to upwards of 4,000,000. In moral and social condition, they had been elevated from brutal savages into docile, intelligent and civilized agricultural laborers, and supplied not only with bodily comforts but with careful religious instruction. Under the supervision of a superior race, their labor had been so directed as not only to allow a gradual and marked amelioration of their own condition, but to convert hundreds of thousands of square miles of the wilderness into cultivated lands, covered with a prosperous people; towns and cities had sprung into existence, and had rapidly increased in wealth and population under the social system of the South; the white population of the Southern slaveholding States had augmented from about 1,250,000 at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, to more than 8,500,000 in 1860; and the productions of the South in cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, for the full development and continuance of which, the labor of African slaves was, and is, indispensable, had swollen to an amount which formed nearly three fourths of the exports of the whole U. S., and had become absolutely necessary to the wants of civilized man.

With interests of such overwhelming magnitude imperilled, the people of the Southern States were driven by the conduct of the North to adopt some course of action to avert the danger with which they were openly menaced. With this view, the Legislatures of the several States invited the people to select delegates to Conventions to be held for the purpose of determining for themselves what measures were best adapted to meet so alarming a crisis in their history.

Here it may be proper to observe that from a period as early as 1798, there had existed in *all* of the States of the Union a party, almost uninterruptedly in the majority, based upon the creed that each State was in the last resort, the sole judge as well of its wrongs, as of the mode and measure of redress. Indeed, it is obvious that under the law of nations, this principle is an axiom as applied to the relations of independent sovereign States, such as those which had united themselves under the constitutional compact. The Democratic party of the United States, repeated in its successful canvass in 1856, the declaration made in numerous previous political contests, that it would "faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; and that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed."

The principles thus emphatically announced, embrace that to which I have already adverted, the right of each State to judge of, and redress the wrongs of which it complains. These principles were maintained by overwhelming majorities of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections, especially in the elections of Mr. Jefferson in 1805, Mr. Madison in 1809, and Mr. Pierce in 1852.

In the exercise of a right so ancient, so well established, and so necessary for self-preservation, the people of the Confederate States in their Convention, determined that the wrongs which they had suffered, and the evils with which they were menaced, required that they should revoke the delegation of powers to the Federal Government which they had ratified in their several Conventions. They consequently passed ordinances resuming all their rights as sovereign and independent States, and dissolved their connection with the other States of the Union.

Having done this, they proceeded to form a new compact amongst themselves, by new articles of confederation, which have been also ratified by the conventions of the several States with an approach to unanimity far exceeding that of the conventions which adopted the constitution of 1787. They have organized their new government in all its departments; the functions of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial magistrates are performed in accordance with the will of the people as displayed, not merely in a cheerful acquiescence, but in the enthusiastic support of the government thus established by themselves; and but for the interference of the government of the United States in this legitimate exercise of the right of a people to self-government, peace, happiness and prosperity would now smile on our land.

That peace is ardently desired by this government and people, and has been manifested in every possible form. Scarce had you assembled in February last, when, prior even to the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate you had elected, you passed a resolution expressive of your desire for the appointment of commissioners to be sent to the government of the United States "for the purpose of negotiating friendly relations between that government and the Confederate States of America, and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two governments upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith."

It was my pleasure as well as my duty, to co-operate with you in this work of peace. Indeed, in my address to you on taking the oath of office, and before receiving from you the communication of this resolution, I said, as a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled."

It was in futherance of these accordant views of the Congress and the Executive, that I made choice of three discreet, able and distinguished citizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordial co-operaton, and that of the Secretary of State, every effort compatible with self-respect and the dignity of the Confederacy, was exhausted before I allowed myself to yield to the conviction that the government of the United States was determined to attempt the conquest of this people, and that our cherished hopes of peace were unattainable.

On the arrival of our commissioners in Washington, on the 5th March, they postponed, at the suggestion of a friendly intermediary, doing more than giving informal notice of their arrival. This was done with a view to afford time to the President who had just been inaugurated, for the discharge of other pressing official duties in the organization of his administration, before engaging his attention in the object of their mission. It was not until the 12th of the month that they officially addressed the Secretary of State, informing him of the purpose of their arrival, and stating in the language of their instructions their wish "to make to the government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the government of the United States, that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States, earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions; that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded on the strictest justice, nor to do any act to injure their late confederates."

To this communication no formal reply was received until the 8th of April. During the interval, the Comissioners had consented to waive all questions of form. With the firm resolve to avoid war if possible, they went so far, even, as to hold, during that long period, unofficial intercourse, through an intermediary, whose high position and character, inspired the hope of success, and through whom constant assurances were received from the Government of the United States, of peaceful intentions; of the determination to evacuate Fort Sumter; and further, that no measure, changing the existing *status* prejudicial to the Confederate States, especially at Fort Pickens, was in contemplation, but that in the event of any change of intention on the subject notice would be given to the Commissioners. The crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, in candor, and directness, as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners in Washington. For proof of this, I refer to the annexed documents marked ——, taken in connection with further facts which I now proceed to relate:

Early in April the attention of the whole country, as well as that of our Commissioners, was attracted to extraordinary preparations for an extensive military and naval expedition in New York and other northern ports. These preparations, commenced in secrecy, for an expedition whose destination was concealed, only became known when nearly completed, and on the 5th, 6th and 7th April, transports and vessels of war, with troops, munitions and military supplies, sailed from northern ports bound southwards. Alarmed by so extraordinary a demonstration, the Commissioners requested the delivery of an answer to their official communication of the 12th March, and thereupon received, on the 8th April, a reply dated on the 15th of the previous month, from which it appears that, during the whole interval, whilst the Commissioners were receiving assurances, calculated to inspire hope of the success of their mission, the Secretary of State and the President of the United States had already determined to hold no intercourse with them whatever; to refuse even to listen to any proposals they had to make, and had profited by the delay created by their own assurances, in order to prepare secretly the means for effective hostile operations.

That these assurances were given, has been virtually confessed by the government of the United States by its sending a messenger to Charleston, to give notice of its purpose, to use force, if opposed in its intention of supplying Fort Sumter. No more striking proof of the absence of good faith in the conduct of the government of the United States towards this Confederacy can be required than is contained in the circumstances which accompanied this notice. According to the usual course of navigation, the vessels composing the expedition designed for the relief of Fort Sumter, might be expected to reach Charleston harbor on the 9th April; yet with our Commissioners actually in Washington, detained under assurances that notice should be given of any military movement, the notice was not addressed to them, but a messenger was sent to Charleston to give the notice to the Governor of South Carolina, and the notice was so given as a late hour on the 8th April, the eve of the very day on which the fleet might be expected to arrive. That this movement [illegible] not the fault of those who contrived it. A heavy tempest delayed the arrival of the expedition, and gave time to the commander of our forces at Charleston to ask and receive the instructions of this government. Even then, under all the provocation incident to the contemptuous refusal to listen to our Commissioners, and the tortuous course of the government of the United States, I was sincerely anxious to avoid the effusion of blood, and directed a proposal to be made to the commander of Fort Sumter, who had avowed himself to be nearly out of provisions, that we would abstain from directing our fire on Fort Sumter if he would promise not to open fire on our forces unless first attacked. This proposal was refused and the conclusion was resolved, that the design of the United States was to place the besieging force at Charleston between the simultaneous fire of the fleet and the fort. There remained, therefore, no alternative but to direct that the fort should at once be reduced. This order was executed by Gen. Beauregard, with the skill and success which were naturally to be expected from the well known character of that gallant officer; and although the bombardment lasted but thirty-three hours, our flag did not waive over its battered walls, until after the appearance of the hostile fleet off Charleston. Fortunately not a life was lost on our side, and we were gratified in being spared the necessity of a useless effusion of blood by the prudent caution of the officers who commanded the fleet, in abstaining from the evidently futile effort to enter the harbor for the relief of Major Anderson. I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the papers which accompany it for further details of this brilliant affair.

In this connection I cannot refrain from a well-deserved tribute to the noble State the eminently soldiery qualities of whose people were so conspicuously displayed in the port of Charleston. For months they had been irritated by the spectacle of a fortress held within their principal harbor, as a standing menace against their peace and independence: Built in part with their money, its custody confided with their own consent to an agent who held no power over them, other than such as they had themselves delegated for their own benefit, intended to be used by that agent for their own protection against foreign attack, they saw it held with persistent tenacity as a means of offence against them by the very government which they had established for their protection. They had beleaguered it for months—felt entire confidence in their power to capture it—yet yielded to the requirements of discipline, curbed their impatience, submitted without complaint to the unaccustomed hardships, labors and privations of a protracted seige; and when at length their patience was rewarded by the signal for attack, and success had crowned their steady and gallant conduct—even in the very moment of triumph—they evinced a chivalrous regard for the feelings of the brave but unfortunate officer who had been compelled to lower his flag. All manifestations of exultation were checked in his presence. Their commanding general, with their cordial approval and the consent of his government, refrained from imposing any terms that could wound the sensibilities of the commander of the fort. He was permitted to retire with the honors of war—to salute his flag, to depart freely with all his command, and was escorted to the vessel on which he embarked, with the highest marks of respect from those against whom his guns had been so recently directed. Not only does every event connected with the siege reflect the highest honor on South Carolina, but the forbearance of her people, and of this government, from making any harsh use of a victory obtained under circumstances of such peculiar provocation, attest to the fullest extent, the absence of any purpose beyond securing their own tranquility, and the sincere desire to avoid the calamities of war.

Scarcely had the President of the United States received intelligence of the failure of the scheme which he had devised for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, when he issued the declaration of war against this Confederacy which has prompted me to convoke you. In this extraordinary production, that high functionary affects total ignorance of the existence of an Independent Government, which, possessing the entire and enthusiastic devotion of its people, is exercising its functions without question over seven sovereign States—over more than five millions of people, and over a territory whose area exceeds half a million of square miles. He terms sovereign States "combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." He calls for an army of seventy-five thousand men to act as a *posse comitatus* in aid of the process of the courts of justice in States where no courts exist whose mandates and decrees are not cheerfully obeyed and respected by a willing people. He avows that "the *first* service to be assigned to the forces called out," will be, not to execute the process of courts, but to capture forts and strong holds situated within the admitted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisoned by its troops; and declares that "this effort" is intended "to maintain the perpetuity of popular government." He concludes by commanding "the persons composing the combinations aforesaid," to-wit: the five millions of inhabitants of these States, "to retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days."

Apparently contradictory as are the terms of this singular document, one point was unmistakably evident. The President of the United States called for an army of seventy-five thousand men, whose *first* service was to be to capture our forts. It was a plain declaration of war which I was not at liberty to disregard, because of my knowledge that under the Constitution of the United States the President was usurping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He is the sole organ of communication between that country and foreign powers. The law of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the Executive of a foreign nation to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defence, if the States of the Union had all imitated the action of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as an unconstitutional usurpation of power to which they refused to respond, I was not at liberty to disregard the fact that many of the States seemed quite content to submit to the exercise of the power assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops to be used for the purpose indicated in the proclamation.

Deprived of the aid of Congress at the moment, I was under the necessity of confining my action to a call on the States for volunteers for the common defence, in accordance with the authority you had confided to me before your adjournment. I deemed it proper further to issue a proclamation inviting application from persons disposed to aid our defence in private armed vessels on the high seas, to the end that preparations might be made for the immediate issue of letters of marque and reprisal, which you alone, under the Constitution, have power to grant. I entertain no doubt you will concur with me in the opinion that in the absence of a fleet of public vessels, it will be eminently expedient to supply their place by private armed vessels, so happily styled by the publicists of the United States "the militia of the sea," and so often and justly relied on by them as an efficient and admirable instrument of defensive warfare. I earnestly recommend the immediate passage of a law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already received.

I cannot close this review of the acts of the government of the United States without referring to a proclamation issued by their President under date of the 19th instant, in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken out in this Confederacy against the government of the United States, he announces a blockade of all the ports of these States, and threatens to punish as pirates all persons who shall molest any vessel of the United States under letters of marque issued by this Government. Notwithstanding the authenticity of this proclamation, you will concur with me that it is hard to believe it could have emanated from a President of the United States. Its announcement of a mere paper blockade is so manifestly a violation of the law of nations, that it would seem incredible that it could have been issued by authority; but conceding this to be the case, so far as the Executive is concerned, it will be difficult to satisfy the people of these States that their late confederates will sanction its declarations, will determine to ignore the usages of civilized nations, will inaugurate a war of extermination on both sides, by treating as pirates, open enemies acting under the authority of commissions issued by an organized government. If such proclamation was issued, it could only have been published under the sudden influence of passion, and we may rest assured mankind will be spared the horrors of the conflict it seems to invite.

For the details of the administration of the different departments, I refer to the reports of the Secretaries which accompany this message.

The State department has furnished the necessary instructions for three commissioners who have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium, since your adjournment, to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and to make with each of these powers treaty of amities and commerce.—Further steps will be taken to enter into like negotiations with the other European powers in pursuance to your resolutions passed at the last session. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the departure of these commissioners for the receipt of any intelligence from them. As I deem it desirable that commissioners or other diplomatic agents should also be sent at an early period to the independent American powers south of our Confederacy, with all of whom it is our interest and earnest wish to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations, I suggest the expediency of making the necessary appropriations for that purpose.

Having been officially notified by the public authorities of the State of Virginia, that she had withdrawn from the Union, and desired to maintain the closest political relations with us which it was possible at this time to establish, I commissioned the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States, to represent this government at Richmond. I am happy to inform you that he has concluded a convention with the State of Virginia, by which that honored Commonwealth, so long and justly distinguished among her sister States, and so dear to the hearts of thousands of her children in the Confederate States, has united her power and her fortunes with ours, and become one of us. This convention, together with the ordinance of Virginia adopting the provisional constitution of the Confederacy, will be laid before you for your constitutional action. I have satisfactory assurances from others of our late confederates that they are on the point of adopting similar measures, and I cannot doubt that ere you have been many weeks in session, the whole of the slaveholding States of the late Union, will respond to the call of honor and affection, and by uniting their fortunes with ours, promote our common interests and secure our common safety.

In the Treasury Department, regulations have been devised and put into execution for carrying out the policy indicated in your legislation on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi river, as well as for the collection of revenue on the frontier. Free transit has been secured for vessels and merchandise passing through the Confederate States; and delay and inconvenience have been avoided as far as possible in organizing the revenue service for the various railways entering our territory. As far as experience shall indicate the possibility of improvement in these regulations, no efforts will be spared to free commerce from all unnecessary embarrassments and obstructions.

Under your act authorizing a loan, proposals were issued inviting subscriptions for five millions of dollars, and the call was answered by the prompt subscription of more than eight millions by our own citizens, and not a single bid was made under par. The rapid development of the purpose of the President of the United States to invade our soil, capture our forts, blockade our ports, and wage war against us, induced me to direct that the entire subscription should be accepted. It will now become necessary to raise means to a much larger amount to defray the expenses of maintaining our independence and repelling invasion. I invite your special attention to this subject, and the financial condition of the government, with the suggestion of ways and means for the supply of the Treasury, will be presented to you in a separate communication.

To the Department of Justice you have confided not only the organization and supervision of all matters connected with the courts of justice, but also those connected with patents and with the bureau of public printing.

Since your adjournment, all the courts, with the exception of those of Mississippi and Texas, have been organized by the appointment of marshals and District Attorneys, and are now prepared for the exercise of their functions.

In the two States just named, the gentlemen confirmed as judges, declined to accept the appointment, and no nominations have yet been made to fill the vacancies. I refer you to the report of the Attorney General, and concur in his recommendation for immediate legislation, especially on the subject of patent rights. Early provision should be made to secure to the subjects of foreign nations the full enjoyment of their property in valuable inventions, and to extend to our own citizens protection, not only for their own inventions, but for such as may have been assigned to them, or may hereafter be assigned by persons not alien enemies.

The patent office business is much more extensive and important than had been anticipated. The applications for patents, although confined under the law exclusively to citizens of our confederacy, already average seventy per month, showing the necessity for the prompt organization of a bureau of patents.

The Secretary of War, in his report and accompanying documents, conveys full information concerning the forces, regular, volunteer and provisional, raised and called for under the several acts of Congress, their organization and distribution. Also, an account of the expenditures already made, and the further estimates for the fiscal year ending on the 18th February, 1861, rendered necessary by recent events. I refer to his report also for a full history of the occurrences in Charleston harbor, prior to and including the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter, and of the measures subsequently taken for common defense, on receiving intelligence of the declaration of war against us made by the President of the United States. There are now in the field at Charleston, Pensacola, Forts Morgan, Jackson, St. Phillip and Pulaski, nineteen thousand men, and sixteen thousand are now on route for Virginia. It is proposed to organize and hold in readiness for instant action, in view of the present exigencies of the country, an army of one hundred thousand men. If further force should be needed the wisdom and patriotism of Congress will be confidently appealed to for authority to call into the field additional numbers of our noble spirited volunteers, who are constantly tendering service far in excess of our wants.

The operations of the Navy Department have been necessarily restricted by the fact that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the purchase or construction of more than a limited number of vessels adapted to the public service. Two vessels purchased, have been named the "Sumter" and "Macrae," and are now being prepared for sea at New Orleans with all possible despatch. Contracts have also been made at that city with two different establishments for the casting of ordnance, cannon shot and shell, with the view to encourage the manufacture of these articles so indispensable for our defense, at as many points within our territory as possible.

I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for the establishment of a magazine and laboratory for preparation of ordnance stores, and the necessary appropriation for that purpose.—Hitherto such stores have usually been prepared at the navy yards, and no appropriation was made at your last session for this object.

The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the payment of invalid pensions to our own citizens. Many of these persons are advanced in life, they have no means of support, and by the secession of these States, have been deprived of their claim against the Government of the United States. I recommend the appropriation of the sum necessary to pay these pensioners, as well as those of the army, whose claims can scarcely exceed twenty thousand dollars per annum.

The Postmaster General has already succeeded in organizing his department to such an extent as to be in readiness to assume the direction of our postal affairs, on the occurrence of the contingency contemplated by the Act of 15th March, 1861, or even sooner if desired by Congress. The various books and circulars have been prepared and measures taken to secure supplies of blanks, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, mail bags, locks, keys, &c. He presents a detailed classification and arrangement of his clerical force, and asks for its increase. An auditor of the treasury for this department is necessary, and a plan is submitted for the organization of his bureau. The great number and magnitude of the accounts of this department require an increase of the clerical force in the accounting branch in the Treasury. The revenues of this department are collected and disbursed in modes peculiar to itself, and require a special bureau to secure a proper accountability in the administration of its finances.

I call your attenion to the additional legislation required for this Department, to the recommendation for changes in the law fixing the rates of postage on newspapers, and sealed packages of certain kinds, and specially to the recommendation of the secretary, in which I concur, that you provide at once for assumption by him of the control of our entire postal service.

In the military organizations of the States, provision is made for brigadier and major-generals, but in the army of the Confederate States, the highest grade is that of brigadier-general. Hence it will no doubt sometimes occur that where troops of the Confederacy do duty with the militia, the general selected for the command and possessed of the views and purposes of this government, will be superseded by an officer of the militia not having the same advantages. To void this contingency in the least objectionable manner, I recommend that additional rank be given to the general of the Confederate army, and concurring in the policy of having but one grade of generals in the army of the Confederacy, I recommend that the law of its organization be amended, so that the grade be that of one general.

To secure a thorough military education, it is deemed essential that officers should enter upon the study of their profession at an early period of life, and have elementary instruction in a military school. Until such school shall be established, it is recommended that cadets be appointed and attached to companies until they shall have attained the age and have acquired the knowledge to fit them for the duties of lieutenants.

I also call your attention to an omission in the law organizing the army, in relation to military chaplains, and recommend that provision be made for their appointment.

In conclusion, I congratulate you on the fact, that in every portion of our country, there has been exhibited the most patriotic devotion to our common cause. Transportation companies have freely tendered the use of their lines for troops and supplies. The Presidents of the railroads of the Confederacy, in company with others who control lines of communication with States that we hope soon to greet as sisters, assembled in Convention in this city, and not only reduced largely the rates heretofore demanded for mail service, and conveyance of troops and munitions, but voluntarily proffered to receive their compensation at these reduced rates in the bonds of the Confederacy, for the purpose of levying all the resources of the government at its disposal for the common defense.

Requisitions for troops have been met with such alacrity that the numbers tendering their services have, in every instance, greatly exceeded the demand. Men of the highest official and social position, are serving as volunteers in the ranks. The gravity of age and the zeal of youth, rival each other in the desire to be foremost for the public defence; and though at no other point than the one heretofore noticed, have they been stimulated by the excitement incident to actual engagement, and the hope of distinction for individual achievement, they have borne what, for new troops, is the most severe ordeal—patient toil and constant vigil, and all the exposure and discomfort of active service, with a resolution and fortitude such as to command approbation and justify the highest expectation of their conduct and active valor shall be required in place of steady endurance.

A people thus united and resolved cannot shrink from any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the test of their determination to maintain their birthright of freedom and equality, at a trust which it is their first duty to transmit, undiminished, to their posterity.

A bounteous Providence cheers us with the promise of abundant crops. The fields of grain which will, within a few weeks, be ready for the sickle, give assurance of the amplest supply of food for man; whilst the corn, cotton, and other staple productions of our soil, afford abundant proof that up to this period, the season has been propitious.

We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence; we seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us, shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms.

This we will, this we must resist to the direst extremity. The moment that this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self-government.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, April 29, 1861.

For the Press.

HEROIC WOMEN.

The time has now come when our country is involved in civil war, and each and all have their allotted work to perform. The men, the brave patriots of the South, are leaving their homes to meet in conflict those who would trample upon the liberty for which our forefathers, so valiantly, so successfully fought.

And have not the women too their task?—True, they cannot all, like "Joan of Arc," lead forth our armies to victory, but while the men have gone to fight the battles of their country, might they not protect the home circles?—Yes, and even more. They should nerve with firmness their hearts, and though it be with a faltering voice and tearful eyes, bid their friends go forth and find death on the battle field, rather than submit to bow to the yoke of tyranny.

It is truly hard to part with those we love, with scarce a hope of ever seeing them again, but we should remember it is the voice of our country calls,—that it is for liberty, that glorious blessing which we will defend with our lives. And then must it be hard for them to go while life is young and gay, while bright prospects are opening before them, perhaps to find a grave in some unknown spot where none will ever come to weep over their lowly resting place, and sigh that those so young, so bright, should die before they had realized life in its highest sense. They think perhaps, that death on the battle field is not so terrible as has been described. They feel that they have fallen in the highest, the noblest cause of man, that they have but one life and that their country's. And such thoughts may add comfort and even bliss in their last hours; but when they feel death's icy hand upon their hearts, their thoughts revert to their once happy but now desolated homes, where loved ones are watching and waiting, hope struggling against despair, to her some tidings of the dear ones; where prayers are ascending to Heaven for the protection of those then sinking in the arms of death.

This is a horrible, a heart-rending picture; but if they are ready and willing to go forth, to brave all these dangers, encounter all these perils, should we, as patriotic women, be the ones to discourage them? No, let us aid them in the arduous, mighty work.

But there is one more trial to bear—one more question to ask.—Are they prepared to die?

If we could feel that when the deadly cannon or bloody sword has done its work upon the forms of those loved, their spirits would soar to those immortal realms of bliss where there is a hope of meeting them, then indeed would the parting be robbed of half its sorrows, and death of half its terrors. But let us not continually look on the dark but on the bright side of the picture. Hope is still near, yield not to despair. Let us remember that all who go to the battle field do not find death, and our friends may yet return crowned with honor and glory. So let each mother encourage her son, each wife her husband, and each sister her brother; bid them go forth in all the pride and glory of youth, in the prime of life, and, in the words of the heroines of the revolution, "prefer prisons to infamy, and death to servitude." Yes, we can do this, for there is a hidden power, a secret strength in woman's heart of which she herself is not aware until the hour of need, when she feels that she must strengthen those whose hearts have failed them in the great work of life. E. D. D.

CUMMONSVILLE, May, 1861.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1861.

☞ Hereafter, until further notice is given, only half a sheet will be issued from this office, confined to the news of the day & advertisem'ts. The absence of a band and other circumstances beyond our control, have left us no alternative, and we hope our patrons will bear with us until other arrangements are made, with a prospect of better times. All the news shall appear in our columns, as heretofore.

☞ The two Volunteer Companies formed in this county are now quartered among the citizens of Winston and Salem. They are drilled regularly, and will soon be thoroughly equipped for the camp, when they will offer their services to the Governor.

☞ We have to pay cash for everything connected with our business, and we hope all who are indebted to us will pay promptly, without further notice.

The Election on Monday.

From the official returns below, the result of the election in this county will be seen. The same candidates elected in February were re-elected, by a very decided majority.

At the election at this precinct, order and quiet reigned supreme; and we learn that, at Kernersville, not a cake or liquor wagon was on the ground;—there was no drunkenness, no quarreling, and every body seemed to be impressed with the importance of the occasion. In fact, so far as heard from, the election everywhere in the State was conducted quietly and peaceably.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF FORSYTH.

	Wilson.	Patt's'n.	Masten.	Belo.
Winston,	319	306	189	166
Waughtown,	101	105	53	84
Stafford's,	71	71	16	13
Lewisville,	58	55	104	100
Bethania,	69	67	61	57
Side's,	13	18	57	51
S'geGarden,	75	75	40	40
Kern'sville,	156	159	46	42
Adam's	33	32	26	24
Edmonson's,	98	93	18	15
	988	981	610	542

We will publish a list of all the delegates elected, throughout the State, as early as possible.

In Davidson, we learn, Messrs. Douthit and Kittrell (the old candidates) were re-elected. Messrs. Hargrave, Thomas and Johnson were the opposing candidates.

In Orange, Hon. Wm. H. Graham and Capt. Jno. Berry were elected over Cameron and Nash.

In Davie, Dr. Sprouse and Stephen Douthit, Esq., were the candidates. Dr. Sprouse is elected.

In Wake, Messrs. Badger, Battle and Holden have been elected.

In Stokes, John Hill, Esq., has been elected.

In Yadkin, Mr. Armfield has been elected over Dr. Wilson by some 500 votes.—Col. Puryear was no candidate.

The Legislature.

This body adjourned on Monday, after a session of eleven working days, to meet again on the 25th of June.

The captions of the acts passed; the Stay Law, the Military Law, an act to define and punish Treason against the State, and an act for the relief of Volunteers, will be found in our columns.

The Register says that $5,000,000 have been appropriated for the use of the State, and that an issue of Treasury notes to the amount of $500,000 in bills ranging from five cents to two dollars, with the privilege of issuing a larger amount, was passed.

☞ The Stay Law, it will be seen, suspends the collection of all old debts, whether notes, accounts, or judgments, the object being to prevent property from being sold at ruinous sacrifices. Interest on debts may be collected.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOME GUARD.—This company now composed of some 48 members, (with the prospect of a considerable increase,) organized on Wednesday by electing the following Officers:

John P. Vest, Captain.—Poll: Vest, 17, A. J. Stafford, 6.
T. F. Crist, 1st Lieutenant.
H. A. Holder, 2d do.
J. S. Gibson, 3d do.
J. H. White, 1st Sergeant.

The Sheriffs of the State have been directed by the Governor not to engage in regular military service.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A Convention has been called to meet at Wheeling on the 13th May, to consider what should be the action of Western Virginia in the present crisis

THE HOME GUARDS.

At a meeting of the majority of the magistrates and other citizens of the county, held this day in the Court-House at Winston, the following rules and regulations were recommended to be embodied in the by-laws of the Home Guards now forming in this county.

Regulation 1st.—The Company shall consist of a Captain, 1st, 2d and 3d Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, and not less than 32 Privates.

Regulation 2d.—In addition to the 4 Commissioned Officers, the Captain shall, with the advice and consent of his Lieutenants, select and appoint 5 from among the non-commissioned officers and privates, taking care to select such men as in his opinion are firm and reliable, yet prudent, who, together with the 4 Commissioned officers, shall form a Committee of nine.

Regulation 3d.—It shall be the especial duty of the Committee of Nine to attend to the police regulations of the district,—to have an eye on all suspected persons, and all movements among the servile population;—in short to check and utterly put down any and everything having a tendency to injure the cause of North Carolina or the South. They shall aid & assist the civil authorities to arrest offenders against the peace of the State, and shall be diligent and untiring to bring all such offenders to a just and merited punishment.

Regulation 4th.—It shall be the duty of the Captain to call out his Company for military drill, at least once in every month (and as much oftener as a majority of the Company may desire) and drill not less than two hours.

Regulation 5th.—Each private and non-commissioned officer, except the 1st Seargeant, shall arm himself, if not otherwise provided for, with a good serviceable rifle, musket, smooth-bored gun, or shot-gun, and shall at all times be provided with not less than twelve rounds of ammunition, which he shall exhibit at every drill to an officer detailed by the Captain for that purpose, and whose duty it shall further be to inspect the arms of the Company, at the same time.

Regulation 6th.—If side-arms can not be procured for the Commissioned officers and 1st Seargeant, they shall each one provide themselves with at least one good and serviceable pistol, if to be obtained, together with the same amount of amunition as the privates. In drilling they may use a common cane, in place of the sword.

Regulation 7th.—In order to make this home guard as efficient and useful as possible it is essentially necessary that entire unanimity of sentiment should pervade the whole.—Should, therefore, any member so far forget himself and his duty to his country, his home and his people, as to utter or endeavor to promulgate sentiments not in strict accordance with the position North Carolina has assumed, the Committee of Nine to take cognizance of the matter; and if in their opinion such sentiments are derogatory to the best interests of the State of North Carolina, it shall be the duty of said Committee to strike the name of such person from the muster roll of the Company.

Regulation 8th.—After the Company is completely organized, the commissioned officers shall form a code of signals, pass-words, &c., and such other regulations as will ensure the utmost celerity in assembling the company at any given point in the district.

Regulation 9th.—It shall be the duty of the Company, in case of necessity to march to any other district in the County, always however having one Commissioned Officer, one sergeant, and 8 privates in the district;—these shall be detailed by the Captain.

Regulation 10th.—Should there be an invasion or insurrection in a neighboring county, the Captain shall assemble the Company forthwith, and take a vote of the same; and if a majority of the Company is in favor of going to the assistance of such County, the Captain shall make the detail as provided in Regulation No. 9,—and immediately take up the line of march with the remainder of the Company.

As all military governments, even to the lowest grade, are necessarily of a despotic nature, it is confidently expected that all who put their names to the muster roll of this Company, will yield implicit and prompt obedience to all lawful commands of their superior officers;—and all the Officers are expected to enforce such obedience by all lawful means.

May 14, 1861.

YADKINVILLE, N. C., May 9th 1861.

Messrs. Editors.—I see, in a recent issue of your paper, the statement that the Convention of the 6th Congressional District, which assembled at Yadkinville on the 27th ult., tendered to General Leach a nomination as a candidate for a seat in the United States Congress, and that the General, being present, promptly declined it! This statement does great injustice to the delegates composing that Convention. They were not the men to desire to send a delegate to Abraham Lincoln's Congress,—to a Capitol filled with hostile bayonets, and ruffian soldiers, collected for the subjugation of the South. And I speak what I know, when I say, had a nomination been seriously attempted, a majority of the delegates composing that Convention would have withdrawn with scorn and indignation. No nomination was made, no proposition to nominate was even voted upon.

By publishing this you will do justice to a body of honorable men, and oblige one who was

A DELEGATE.

RALEIGH PERCUSSION CAP FACTORY.—Owing to the skill of Prof. Emmons in making the composition, and the mechanical dexterity of Mr. Charles Kuester in using it for the requisite purpose, we shall have as much of that article so essential in war, percussion caps, as we may need. We have seen a specimen of the caps, and they fully answer the end in view. Prof. Emmons has also suggested the mode of manufacturing any quantity of the right sort of powder. [Register.

THE STAY LAW.

The following is the Stay Law passed by the Legislature:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE AGAINST THE SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY, AND TO SUSPEND PROCEEDINGS IN CERTAIN CASES.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That no execution of *fieri facias* or *venire exponas* founded upon a judgment in any suit or action for debt and demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts and all other contracts for money, demands or contracts for specific articles, others than those upon official bonds, or in favor of the State, or against non-residents, shall be issued from the passage of this act, by any court of record or magistrate for the sale of property until otherwise provided by law, nor shall there be any sales under deeds of trust or decrees, unless by the consent of parties interested until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. Where such executions have issued and are now in the hands of officers, whether levied or not, the officer having such execution shall return the same to the magistrate or court from whence they issued, without further execution thereof, and executions upon the same judgments shall not issue again until the operation of this act ceases: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to discharge the lien which has already been acquired by the taking out such execution.

SEC. 3. There shall be no trials of any cause requiring the intervention of a jury, nor upon warrants before a justice of the peace in any suit or action for debts or demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts and all other contracts, for money demands or contracts for specific articles.

SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to liabilities upon the part of public officers, either to the State, counties, corporations or individuals nor to State, county or corporation taxes, nor to debts hereafter contracted, nor to debts due the State, nor to debts due from non-residents, nor the annual collection of interest: *Provided*, That no note, bill of acceptance, or other obligation, the consideration of which is any debt or obligation at present existing, shall be held or considered as a debt hereafter contracted.

SEC. 5. The interest which has accrued since the 1st day of January, A. D. 1860, or which may hereafter accrue upon any bond, or promissory note which was payable before the passage of this act may be collected by action of debt or assumpsit, before any justice of the peace, if the amount of interest sued for be within his jurisdiction, and if not, then in the County or Superior Court: *Provided, however*, That no warrant or suit shall be brought except for the interest for one year or more, (always making an even number,) by computing the time from the day when the interest upon such bond or promissory note began to accrue.

SEC. 6. That any person who is about to remove his property out of the State, without the consent of his creditors, shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 7. That all mortgages and deeds in trust for the benefit of creditors, hereafter executed, whether registered or not, and all judgments confessed during the continuance of this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SEC. 8. The time during which this law is in force shall not be computed in any case where the statute of limitations comes in question.

SEC. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

CAPTIONS

Of Acts passed at the Extra Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina convened in Raleigh May 1, 1861.

1. A joint resolution for special messengers of the Executive department.
2. An act to repeal the 5th section of the 76th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "Oaths."
3. Joint resolution concerning the equipment and provisioning of volunteers.
4. An act to authorize and require the Governor of North Carolina to call a Convention of the people.
5. An act to repeal restrictions upon fishing.
6. Joint resolution concerning the equipment and provisioning of volunteers.
7. An act to raise ten thousand State troops.
8. An act to provide for the manufacture of arms and other munitions of war.
9. Resolutions on Federal relations
10. An act to amend the charter of the city of Raleigh and other cities and towns.
11. Resolution to pay Commissioners to the Peace Conference at Washington and the Conference at Montgomery, Ala.
12. Resolutions of thanks to his Excellency, the Governor of the State.
13. Resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission.
14. Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay to Edward Yarborough ten dollars.
15. An act to alter the name of the "Northampton Guards."
16. An act to repeal an act appropriating two thousand five hundred dollars for lighting and heating the capitol.
17. An act for patrol.
18. An act authorizing the volunteers to vote for delegates to the State Convention, for their respective counties, being supplemental to the act authorizing the Governor to call a Convention of the people.
19. An Act to create a military board.
20. Resolution concerning the regiment of volunteers near Raleigh.
21. An Act to establish telegraphic lines in this State.
22. Resolution in favor of Col. B. Lecraft.
23. An Act to provide for the public defence.
24. Resolution authorizing the Governor of the State to provide for the provisioning of troops while they are passing through this State.
25. Resolution authorizing and requesting the Governor to commission such officers of North Carolina as have resigned or may hereafter resign their commissions in the army and navy of the United States.
26. An Act to define and punish treason against the State of North Carolina, and other offences against the sovereignty of the State.
27. Resolution in favor of H. D. Turner.
28. Resolution concerning post offices and post roads.
29. An Act concerning taxes.
30. Resolution authorizing the Governor to erect batteries or other fortifications, and to purchase or charter and equip such steamers or other vessels as may be necessary for the defence of the seacoast of this State.
31. An Act to authorize the county courts and corporate towns and cities to lay taxes for police purposes.
32. An Act to make valid certain irregular proceedings of the county courts of this State and for other purposes.
33. An Act to provide against the sacrifice of property, and to suspend special proceedings in certain cases.
34. Resolution in favor of J. C. Palmer.
35. Resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commissioner to settle with the agent of Cherokee bonds.

36 and 37. Resolution in favor of W. H. and R. S. Tucker, and in favor of H. J. Brown and others.

38. An Act for providing Ways and Means for the public defence.

39. An Act regulating the time for which volunteers shall receive pay for their services.

40. An Act organizing the military departments and for other purposes.

41. An Act extending the charter of the bank of the State of North Carolina.

42. An Act to amend an act of the session of 1860-61, to establish the county of Mitchell.

43. Resolution in favor of the doorkeepers.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 18, 1861.—The American Minister at Paris, Mr. Faulkner, has just had an official interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Thouvenel, on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Faulkner informed the Minister that he was instructed to say that the President's policy was to be found in the Inaugural Address in full; but in brief, on the question of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the President held that there was no *fait accompli* as yet, and that to recognise the Confederacy under the present state of things would be not only illegal but an act of bad faith to a friendly Power desirous of settling its own internal affairs in its own way. Mr. Faulkner finished by protesting in the most solemn manner against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy until the new Minister, Mr. Dayton, should arrive.

M. Thouvenel then demanded to know if the Cabinet at Washington were not divided in sentiment on this question of recognition? To which the American Minister replied, that under any circumstances the members of the American Cabinet were only advisory officers, and that with the President remained the initiative and the responsibility of public acts such as these. That these were the President's views, and that these alone were to be taken as guides in diplomatic transactions.

M. Thouvenel then said that *the Government of the United States need not have any apprehension of a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Government of France.* It was not the habit of the French Government to act hastily in questions of so delicate a nature. He pointed out the case of Italy, where apparently there could be no special objection to the recognition, and yet from prudential motives the recognition was withheld. The French Government, added M. Thouvenel, sees the present dissentions in America with pain, and not only would desire to see the broken elements reunited, but would never step in by any act whatever to widen the division or add fuel to the flames.

At the same time M. Thouvenel said that the practice of France, as indeed of most of the European Powers, was now clearly understood in these cases of recognition of new Governments. A Government once clearly established beyond dispute was a Government *de facto*, and must be recognised, and when the new American Government arrived at that point, he presumed, although he had no right now to prejudge the future, it would be recognised.

M. Thouvenel then demanded information on the subject of the new tariff, which, he said, so deeply affected French commerce. Mr. Faulkner informed him that from indications from Washington he believed there would be an extra session of Congress, and that the tariff would be modified—a declaration which gave the Foreign Secretary great satisfaction, and induced him to say to Mr. Faulkner that at the next meeting of the Cabinet he would be pleased to report this hope to the Emperor and his colleagues in the Government.

M. Thouvenel assured Mr. Faulkner that up to the present time he had not been spoken to by any one on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

SECRETARY SEWARD ON THE UNION.

The Administration has published Secretary Seward's Instructions to Mr. Dayton, who had just sailed as Minister to France. The following is the material paragraph:

"You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making known to the French Government that there *is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be any—the least idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever.* There will be here only one nation and one government, and there will be the same constitutional Union that have already survived a dozen national changes, and changes of government in almost every other country. These will stand hereafter as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the eve of your departure the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of of the national Government, and the lavish devotion of the national treasures to this great cause. Tell M. Thouvenel, then, with the highest consideration and good feeling, that *the thought of a dissolution of this Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.*"

THE HAVANA PRESS ON THE CRISIS.

The Havana papers publish in detail the news from the United States, and comment voluminously upon it. The *Prensa* says:

The confusion which must reign in the United States, with the calling out of the militia and the preparations for war, can scarcely be conceived. The general dissatisfaction, however, manifests itself in a thousand different ways; because the people well understood that the result of all these sacrifices will be that the drama will end where it ought to have begun, with the recognition of the independence and nationality of the two sections into which the old republic is already divided, and the conclusion of treaties of amity and commerce. But, in the meantime, disaster is to succeed disaster without the possibility of remedy.—What blindness on the part of the Republican party and President Lincoln!

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Southern Congress has removed the injunction of secrecy. An act has been passed, recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and relative to letters of Marque and reprisal. The act authorizes the granting of letters of marque and reprisal on certain conditions. A proviso announces the doctrine that free ships make free goods, and thirty days are allowed for vessels of the United States in the ports of the Confederate States for the purposes of lawful commerce, to return to their home ports. Five per cent of the prize money is reserved as a fund for the widows and orphans of those killed in private armed vessels, and for the support of the wounded among their crew. A bill has passed providing for a regiment of Zouaves for the Army.

An Act to raise ten thousand Troops.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor shall immediately after the passage of this act, proceed to raise, by voluntary enlistment, a division or corps of ten thousand men to serve during the present war, unless sooner discharged. The troops of this corps shall be known as the State troops of North Carolina.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That this division shall consist of a corps of artillery and engineers, one regiment of cavalry, and eight regiments of infantry, light infantry and riflemen, to be recruited under the general direction of the Governor, and in conformity with such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the corps of artillery and engineers shall consist of not exceeding eight companies, or batteries of light and heavy artillery, with one colonel, chief of artillery and engineer, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, (one quartermaster and one commissary with the rank of first lieutenant, and one adjutant, all to be appointed by the colonel, the last from the first lieutenants of the corps,) one sergeant-major, one quartermaster's sergeant, ten captains, sixteen first lieutenants and sixteen second lieutenants. Each company shall consist of one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, three sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, two artificers (and in addition for each light company, one farrier and one blacksmith,) and ninety privates. Each company to have one captain and four lieutenats, to be assigned by the colonel or other commanding officer. The chief of the corps shall detail such commissioned officers as may be necessary to perform the duties of the engineer and ordnance departments.—Officers so detailed are subject at any time to be relieved from such duties by the chief. All officers of this corps shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as to command, which govern the officers of infantry and cavalry: *Provided,* That officers specially detailed on engineer and ordnance duty shall not assume or be ordered on any other duty while so detailed, except by order of the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the regiments of cavalry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, (one commissary and one quarter master with the rank of first lieutenant, and one adjutant with the rank and command of first-lieutenant, all of whom shall be appointed by the colonel;) one sergeant major; one quartermaster sergeant; one commissary sergeant; and ten troops. Each troop shall consist of one captain; one first-lieutenant; two second lieutenants; one first-sergeant; one quartermaster sergeant; four sergeants; four corporals; two buglers; one farrier; one saddler; and from sixty-four to ninety privates. Each regiment of infantry, light infantry or riflemen shall consist of one colonel; one lieutenant colonel; one major (one commissary and one quartermaster with the rank of first-lieutenant; and one adjutant with the rank and command of first lieutenant; all to be appointed by the colonel; one sergeant major; one quartermaster sergeat; one commissary sergeant; and ten companies. Each company to consist of one captain; one first-sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals; two musicians and from sixty-four to ninety privates.

SEC. 5th. *Be it further enacted,* That this corps or division shall have the following officers in addition to those already provided for, viz: one major general; three brigadier generals; one quartermaster and paymaster general; one adjutant and inspector general; and one commissary general, all with the ranks of Colonel; and one surgeon general; with the assimilated rank of Colonel; six assistant adjutants and inspectors general, to rank as follows: one lieutenant Colonel; one major and four Captains; eight assistant quartermasters, and paymasters general to rank as follows: one lieutenant Colonel; two majors; and five Captains; six assistant commissaries general of subsistence, to rank as follows: one lieutenant Colonel; one major and four Captains, ten surgeons with the assimilated rank of major; and not exceeding ten assistant surgeons, with the assimilated rank of Captain; and ten with the assimilated rank of first lieutenant; and to each regiment one chaplain, with the pay of major, and one assistant chaplain with the pay of captain.

SEC. 6th. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall by and with the advice and consent of the military board, appoint the commissioned officers provided for in this act (except the aids de-camp.) The company officers shall be appointed and ordered to recruit their respective companies, and as soon as they can complete the same to sixty four privates, with the required non commissioned officers, and report the fact to the adjutant and inspector general, their commissions shall be issued and bear date from the time of their appointment. Should any captain fail to raise his company in a reasonable time the Governor, by and with the consent of the military board, may revoke his appointment.

SEC. 7th. Be it further enacted, That the major general may appoint two aids-de-camp, with the ranks as follows: one captain and one first lieutenant; brigadier generals may appoint one aid-de-camp with the rank of first lieutenant, to be taken from the brigade.

SEC. 8th. Be it further enacted, That all the officers and men of this division or corps shall, at and before their entrance into the service, take an oath to be prescribed by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the military board, and shall also be subject to the rules regulations and penalties of the articles of war and army regulations of the army of the Confederate States of America.

SEC. 9th. Be it further enacted, That the pay, clothing, subsistance and allowances shall be the same for officers and men as are now provided by law for the troops of the army of the Confederate States of America.

SEC. 10th. Be it further enacted, That the uniform for this corps shall be prescribed by the Governor on the recommendation of a board of competent military officers to be assembled for that purpose.

SEC. 11th. Be it further enacted, That the quartermaster and paymaster gen's. the adjutant and inspector gen. the commissary & surgeon general, together with their assistants herein provided for, shall also perform the duties belonging to their respective departments for the volunteer and militia corps of the State, when required by the Governor.

SEC. 12th. Be it further enacted, That the quartermaster and paymaster general, the commissary general and their assistants and all other disbursing officers shall, before entering upon their duty, give bond with approved security payable to the State, for the faithful performance of their duties, in such sum as the Governor may require.

SEC. 13th. Be it further enacted, That every enlisted man shall receive a bounty of fifteen dollars, payable when mustered into service.

SEC. 14th. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15th. Be it further enacted, that this act shall be in force from and after its passage.—Ratified.

PORTFOLIOS
In Great variety at the Bookstore.

AN ACT,

TO DEFINE AND PUNISH TREASON AGAINST THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[Passed at the Extra Session, May 1861.]

SECTION 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That treason shall consist only in levying war against this State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; or in establishing, without the authority of the General Assembly, any Government within its limits separate from the existing government; or in holding or executing, in such usurped government any office, or professing allegiance or fidelity thereto, or assisting the execution of the laws under color of authority from such usurped government; and such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in open court, shall be punished with death.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That, if any free person, knowing of any such treason, shall not, as soon as may be, give information thereof to the Governor of the State, or to some conservator of the peace, such person shall be punished by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That, if any free person advise or conspire with a slave to rebel or to make insurrection in this State, or with any person to induce a slave to rebel or make insurrection, such person shall upon conviction suffer death, whether such rebellion or insurrection be made or not.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

AN ACT,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF VOLUNTEERS.

[Passed at the Extra Session, May 1861.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all persons engaged in the military service of the State, or any of the slaveholding States or Confederate States of America, as officers, non commissioned officers, musicians or privates, or volunteers after they shall have enrolled their names for the purpose of offering their services to the State, shall be privileged and exempt from arrest on civil process during the time they are engaged in active service, and for a reasonable time in going to and returning from their respective places of enlistment and rendezvous, provided, that wherever the statute of limitation was in question, the time embraced in this bill shall not be counted.

2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

MARYLAND.

On the 2d inst., the Senate of Maryland, in secret session, adopted, by a vote of 14 to 8, a bill to provide for the safety and peace of the people of Maryland, appointing a "Board of Safety," consisting of the Governor and six others, who are said in the Maryland papers to be the leading advocates of secession in the different sections of the State. This Board is authorized to provide for the better organization, arming, and regulation of the militia of the State, and may remove and appoint any officer of the militia above the rank of captain, and to provide for the protection, safety, peace and defence of the State. Two millions of dollars is to be placed at its disposal. The Baltimore American says:

"In effect this Committee of Safety has delegated to it the power to place the State in armed rebellion to the Government whenever it may so decide. The whole plan bears on its face a determination to override the will of the people, and to secure to the Secessionists the supreme power, to be used as their own purposes may dictate."

The signs are all that Maryland is greatly divided between North and South, and we shall not be surprised, though deeply grieved, to find the people at war among themselves.

[Fay. Obs.

LOOK OUT FOR LINCOLN SPIES.—There is reason to believe that the Lincoln Government has sent out a number of spies to the South for the purpose of learning our defences, our numbers and the plans of our military operations. Let our boarding-houses, hotels, and restaurants, keep a bright look out as to the character of their guests. This notice, or a similar one, has already appeared in the columns of the Express, but it cannot be repeated too often.—*Petersburg Express.*

CHANCES OF BEING KILLED IN WAR

Marshal Saxe, a high authority in such things, was in the habit of saying that to kill a man in battle, the man's weight in lead must be expended. A French medical and surgical gazette, published at Lyons, says this fact was verified at Solferino, even with the recent great improvement in firearms. The Austrians fired eight millions four hundred rounds. The loss of the French and Italians was two thousand killed and ten thousand wounded. Each man hit cost seven hundred rounds, and every man killed, cost four thousand two hundred rounds. The mean weight of balls is one ounce; thus, we find that it required, on an average, two hundred and seventy-two pounds of lead to kill a man. If any of our friends should get into a military fight, they should feel great comfort in the fact that seven hundred shots may be fired at them before they are hit, and four thousand two hundred before they "shuffle off the mortal coil."

A TRAITOR IN THE CAMP.—The Wilmington Herald says that the New York World, [Lincoln's N. Y. organ, and the most villainous sheet in the country,] has a correspondent in North Carolina who dates his communications "Yadkin. N. C." Look out for this fellow and when found make an example of him.

Raleigh State Journal.

ROWAN COUNTY.—Our County Court has been in session this week. The most important action had was an appropriation of $50,000 for the aid of the volunteers from Rowan, and the families they left behind. The order passed unanimously. The patrol of Salisbury were authorized to extend their Jurisdiction to the limits of the entire County. Suits and prosecutions against volunteers were either dismissed or laid over.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Lincoln has stationed 3000 troops at the Relay House, 8 miles from Baltimore, where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad connects with that to Washington.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

On Friday last, May 10th, a Captain Lyon, in command of about 1000 volunteer Black Republicans, from St. Louis, surprised and captured a regiment of Missouri State troops, about 800 strong, under command of General Frost. These Missouri State troops were encamped near the city of St. Louis. While the captured troops were drawn up between the lines of Black Republican volunteers, the citizens of the city became so excited against the Black Republicans that they commenced throwing stones at them and several pistol shots were fired, one of which struck a Captain of the Black Republican troops, and as he was falling he commanded his company to fire, when three companies fired upon the crowd, killing upwards of 30 persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others. This act threw the whole community into the greatest state of excitement, and the Black Republican newspaper offices had to be guarded by large bodies of armed police in order to protect them from the fury of the people.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Another tragedy occurred here last night. The Home Guards, while marching the streets, were followed by a crowd of citizens who hissed and hooted them, when a boy discharged a pistol in their rear. The company fired upon the crowd. The whole column was then thrown into confusion, breaking ranks and firing down their own line as well as the crowd on the sidewalks. Four soldiers and four citizens were killed and as many wounded. The most fearful excitement prevailed.

GETTING RID OF THE ROGUES.—151 of the Zouaves have been deprived of their places in the ranks, their uniforms taken from them, and they sent home. The N. Y. detectives are here picking out the disreputable ones.—Wash. Let. to N. Y. Times.

ALEXANDRIA, May 13.—37,000 troops are now in Washington. Desertions from the Federal army are numerous. Runaway negroes from Virginia are arrested by U. S. troops in Washington. The steamer "Pawnee" is lying off Alexandria to-day. She has mounted two additional guns.

FIRES IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, May 9.—Three more fires broke out last night in different parts of the city. They are attributed to villainous incendiaries.

The citizens of Richmond are exasperated and have instituted vigorous measures to ferret out the vile scoundrels and bring them to condign punishment. The authorities have determined to keep in readiness a large armed force for the protection of the city from all prowling spies or ruffians.

At one of the fires a negro woman and a number of persons were burned to death.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ALEXANDRIA, May 12.—The U. S. steamer Pawnee, slipped her cable last night at the Washington Navy Yard, and dropped down to this city. She is now opposite the city close to the wharves with her port holes open and guns run out.

Herds of beef cattle now occupy the grounds of Smithsonian Institute in Washington. Northern troops continue to arrive in Washington in numbers varying from one to three thousand per day. Many of the Federal forces now in Washington are of foreign extraction.

A regiment is to-day quartered at Annapolis Junction, composed and officered entirely by Germans.

Gen. Scott is not unaware of the military power of the South. Yesterday he told one of his friends that Virginia alone could, within forty-eight hours, concentrate twice as many troops, upon Washington as are already enrolled and mustered into the service of the Lincoln Administration.

Several Regiments have left Washington within the last two or three days for the Relay House. Their ultimate destination is Harper's Ferry.

KNOXVILLE, May 7.—A serious shooting affray occurred here this afternoon, caused by the raising of a Union flag. Douglas, one of the Union leaders, was slightly wounded in the fight, and a man named Ball, a bystander, was mortally wounded. Morgan, secessionist, who shot Douglas, brought his company to the city, but was persuaded to return to the camp.

ARREST OF A RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENT.—We learn that S. L. Fremont, Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, was arrested at Weldon on the 8th inst., under suspicious circumstances. Three suspected persons were on the train going North, and Fremont was directed to have the train stopped at Halifax, a few miles below Weldon, and, with the locomotive, proceed to the latter place to inform the Petersburg train to proceed without the connection, the purpose being to detain the parties at Halifax for examination. Fremont caused the train to be out loose as directed, but took the three men on the engine and proceeded with them to Weldon. This operation was telegraphed to Weldon, where Fremont and his companions were arrested.

Since the above we learn that Capt. Fremont, has been acquitted of improper conduct.

INTERESTING FROM THE GULF.

The Daniel Webster, from Havana on the 29th ult., arrived at New York on Saturday evening. She reports that while awaiting a pilot at the mouth of the Mississippi an attempt at capture was made by the armed steamer W. H. Webb, and that nothing but the early hour of the morning saved her from seizure. The Webster says that letters of marque and reprisal were issued on the 29th, and that three vessels—the Webb, Calhoun and Matagoda—were all ready to sail, and are doubtless now cruising in the Gulf. The steamship Havanna and the celebrated yact Wanderer had been purchased by the Southern Confederacy. The latter was at New Orleans fully armed and ready to sail.—Nat. Int. Ap. 9.

INSUBORDINATION.—We learn that a private in the Randlesburg Rifles shot his commanding officer, Capt. A. A. Erwin, on the 9th inst., while on drill at the camp near Raleigh. The ball (a small pistol ball) passed clear through Capt. E's thigh, between the artery and the bone. The wound is not regarded as dangerous. The offender is in the hands of the proper military authorities.

MARRIED,

In Kernersville, N. C., on the 13th inst., by Jno. H. Hester, Esq., Mr. WM. WILLBORNE, of Forsyth, to Miss CHRISTIANA E. RAPER, of Davidson.

To the Public.

OWING to the great convenience of having CASH to buy cattle, and the late act of Assembly in regard to collecting money, (known as the stay law,) I am compelled to adopt the cash system, and I will sell beef henceforth for CASH ONLY.

☞ All persons having fat cattle for market would do well to call on me before disposing of them. J. P. VEST.

Salem, N. C., May 17, 1861. 4-3m.

To my Customers.

FROM and after this date the CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adopted in my business without regard to persons, except where mutual accounts are kept. The passage of the Stay Law compels me to take this course.

R. L. PATTERSON.

May 17th, 1861. 4-4t

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1861.

Joseph Bilbro, Mrs. C. E. Beaman; care of C. Mulford, J. W. Crews, Miss Susan Cornish, Dr. Saunders Fulton, E. D. Hampton, Miss Mary Holston, " Amanda Kane, Sandy King, M. J. Moore, Thomas Newsom, J. P. Nifen, Hugh Patterson, Rail Road Agent, Salem, Thompson Smith, Messrs. Smith & Prather, Benj. Turner, Mary Ann Watson, Jos. A. Worth, Jacob Zink.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1861.

Blankets and Socks Wanted!

ALL persons willing to contribute Woolen Socks or Blankets, for our Volunteers, will please send them to either of the undersigned Central Committee of Five.

A list of the articles and names of contributors will be kept.

E. A. VOGLER,
E. BELO,
H. A. HOLDER,
H. W. FRIES,
LEWIS BELO,

Forsyth County, May 7th, 1861.

PAY YOUR TAXES!

THE Town Taxes are now due; and for the convenience of all parties, the Collecting Officer will attend at the **Commissioner's Hall,** on Saturday the 18th and 25th of May, in the afternoon, to receive the taxes from the citizens Any taxes not paid during this month will be liable to be collected as other public taxes.

By order of board of Commissioners.

A. T. ZEVELY, *Mayor.*

FRESH CHESAPEAKE
OYSTERS,

IN CANS. For Sale at the DRUG STORE.
April 4th, 1861

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Spaulding's Cephalic Pills,

WILL cure headache in three minutes. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1860.

Reynold's Fine Cut,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

WINDING UP.

THE undersigned having determined to wind up their business, are offering their stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Notions, &c., &c.

for sale at prices merely to cover prime cost and expenses. Call and judge for yourselves.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make payment immediately,—or if they wish any further indulgence, they must give their notes with good security. In the present uncertain condition of public affairs it is unreasonable to suppose that we will open new accounts, or leave old ones unsettled.

H. M. LASH & CO.

Feb. 15th, 1861. 48-tf

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

march 29, 1861. 49-1y

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and other is especially directed to my assortment of

Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper

Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and color together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLM.

May 4th, 1860.

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

I. O. O. F.

A SPECIAL meeting of Salem Lodge, No 36, I. O. O. F, is hereby called on Friday evening May 17th, at 8 o'clock. Members are urgently requested to attend.

A. T. ZEVELY, N. G.

May 17, 1861.

SCHOOL-COMMITTEEMEN

FOR 1861.

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N. Thornburg, P. W. Roper, Wm. Idol.
2.	J. H. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young
3.	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4.	C. W. Neal, Shepperd Preston, John Fulp.
5.	Smith Linville, David Linville, W. J. Pegram.
6.	Wm Gibbins, Pinckney Stafford, John Shields.
7.	John Hester, Caleb Idol, Henry Sapp.
8.	John Watson, Uriah Dean, J. W. Shelton.
9.	C. B. Ogburn, S. F. Dean, J. R. Jones.
10.	J. E. Clayton, T. Carter, Thos. Campbell.
11.	C. E. Reid, A. Martin, Amos Stewart.
12.	A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benj. Spach.
13.	Henry Reed, Henry Cunard, Yerby Barneycastle.
14.	John L. Stewart, J. W. Hester, Wm. U. Lomax.
15.	Wm. Turner, A. H. Cristman, John Pickard.
16.	A. M. Kinnamon, A. Nicholson, Henry Albertson.
17.	Calvin Crews, John Beason, David Robertson.
18.	R. Walker, Willis Marshall, Wm. Hampton.
19.	J. E. Matthews, T. M. Marshall, Mich'l Reed, sen.
20.	John M. Stafford, W. L. Swaim, Samuel Laugenour.
21.	W. W. Thornton, Jesse Mock, A. Ta Spach.
22.	C. D. Sides, Edwin Hanes, Daniel Reich.
23.	G. W. Burk, Andrew Burk, Wm. Ebert.
24.	R. Gray, H. A. Holder, A. J. Stafford.
25.	Peter Fetter, Sandy Bevel, G. H. Renigar.
26.	Charles Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
27.	Tandy Marshall, Wm. McMillan, M. J. Crews.
28.	J. Guthrie, Jos. Merrell, Em'l Perrell.
29.	John Boyer, Sol. Vogler, Costen Harper.
30.	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31.	Thos. Spach, Nath'l Ketner, Enoch W. Griffith.
32.	C. H. Hauser, J. Q. A. Beasley, D. B. Butner.
33.	Wm. Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Samuel Styers.
34.	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F. Clayton.
35.	Alex. Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos. Craft.
36.	Nat. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, John L. Conrad.
37.	Josiah Leinbach, E. P. Pfaff, Wm. Leinbach.
38.	B. C. Johnson, R. A. Hauser, B. Hendrix.
39.	A. P. Styres, J. L. Shore, A. E. Shore.
40.	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm. Griffith.
41.	Wm. B. Stipe, J. H. Stoltz, L. C. Laugenour.
42.	Wm Goslin, Philip Mock, H. R. Lehman.
43.	Elijah Doub, Thos. Poindexter, Thomas Long.
44.	Benton Brinkly, W. Spainhour, Israel Sides.
45.	Wash. Payne, Sam'l Kinnamon, Henry Long.
46.	E. L. Stroup, Wm. Spainhour, W. B. Doub.
47.	R. Leinbach, H. Beckle, James Crom.
48.	Charles Brietz, T. F. Crist, Lewis Belo.
49.	J. L. Crous, J. H. Moser, N. F. Sullivan.
50.	Wm. Bolyjack, B. A. Carmichael, G. A. Banner.
51.	Jno. Grubb, Dems. Baily, Christ. Shouse.

Negroes for Sale.

I OFFER, at private sale, two likely negro slaves—one woman, aged about 44 years, a good cook, washer and ironer, and a likely boy, about 7 years of age. CHARLES TEAGUE.

Abbotts Creek, Davidson Co., N. C.

April 12. 51—tf

HOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety at the DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots,

FOR making **BEER.** One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Denslows' Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the DRUG STORE

Lawyers and Doctors.

A FEW copies of "Every Body's Lawer," and "The Family Doctor." for sale at this Office

A Sewing Machine

FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 1861.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE,

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON Mocksville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville, North Carolina. 49-tf

Sheriff's Notice.

I HAVE received from the Clerk of the County Court of Forsyth Co., the list of taxables for the year 1860, and hold them for inspection.

I also request all persons to inform me of an taxables which may not be listed.

April 15, 1861. M. MASTEN, SHERIFF.

HAWK'S HISTORY.

VOL. 1, HAWK'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, for sale at the Bookstore.—Price only 50 cents. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, 60 cents. Address

March, 6, 1861. O. A. KEEHLN, Salem, N. C.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

POETRY.

NORTH CAROLINA'S WAR SONG.

AIR: *Annie Laurie.*

I.

We leave our pleasant homesteads,
We leave our smiling farms,
At the first call of duty,
We rush at once to arms—
We rush at once to arms,
To guard our coasts we fly,
For the land our mothers lived on
Bravely to bleed or die.

II.

Up! boys, and quit your pleasure,
Up! men, and quit your toil,
The invader's foot must never
Be pressed upon our soil—
Be press'd upon our soil,
In which our fathers sleep,
Their blessed graves our care, boys,
Most sacredly must keep.

III.

'Twas in our brave old State, men,
That first of all was sung,
That thrilling song of Freedom,
That thro' the land hath rung—
That thro' the land hath rung,
And we'll sound its notes once more,
Till our men and children shout it
From the mountain to the shore.

IV.

Sweet eyes are fill'd with tears, men,
Sweet tears of love and pride,
As our wives and sweethearts bid us
Go meet whate'er betide—
Go meet whate'er betide,
And God our guide shall be,
As we drive the foe before us,
And rush to victory!

Suppose a glistening drop of dew
Upon the grass should say,
"What can a little dew drop do?
I'd better roll away—"
The blade on which it rested
Before the day was done,
Without a drop to moisten it,
Would wither in the sun.

HUMOROUS.

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.

The following story in connection with the late Principal Taylor of the University of Glasgow, is sufficiently ludicrous.

Lord R——— had been on a visit to Glasgow and wishing a suit of clothes for a special purpose, requested the waiter of his hotel to send for the principal tailor in the city. In a short time an elderly looking person was ushered into his lordship's presence.

"Are you the principal tailor here?" said his lordship.

"I am at your service," replied the visitor.

His lordship was desirous to explain that he wished to procure a well made suit of clothes.

"Ah," said the visitor, "I see there has been a mistake, you have sent for the principal tailor, and your message has been misunderstood, I am Dr. Taylor, Principal of the University."

WELL ANSWERED.

A calm, blue-eyed self-possessed young lady, in a village "Down East," received a long call the other day, from a prying old spinster, who, after prolonging her stay beyond even her own conception of the young lady's endurance, came to the main question which had brought her thither. "I've been asked a good many times if you was engaged to Dr. D. Now, if folks inquire again whether you be or not, what shall I tell 'em I think?" "Tell them," answered the young lady, fixing her calm blue eyes in unblushing steadiness upon the inquisitive features of her interrogator "tell them that you think you don't know, and you are sure it is none of your business."

A cat caught a sparrow, and was about to devour it, when the sparrow said:

"No gentleman eats till he washes his face."

The cat struck with this remark, set the sparrow down, and began to wash his face with his paw, but the sparrow flew away. This vexed puss extremely and he said:

"As long as I live I will eat first, and wash my face afterwards," which all cats do to this day.

An Irishman, says the Pittsburg Post, working on the canal, lately walked into the water, and coming across a large turtle, with head and legs extended, retreated under great excitement hollering to his companions that he had found a box full of snakes.

OUGH!

Wife, make me some dumplings of *dough*,
They're better than meat for my *cough*,
Pray let them be boiled till hot *through*,
But not till they're heavy or *tough*.
Now, I must be off to my *plough*,
And the boys, (when they've had *enough*,)
Must keep the flies off with a *bough*,
While the old mare drinks at the *trough*.

"Billy, how did you lose your finger?"

"Easy enough," said Billy.

"I suppose you did; but how?"

"I guess you'd have lost your'n if it had been where mine was."

"That don't answer my question."

"Well, if you must know," said Billy, "I had to cut it off or else steal the trap."

In Kentucky, a ploughman became enamored of a milk maid, on a neighboring farm.—His addresses were rejected, and the disappointed swain full of melancholy and revenge, procured a rope, went to the barn and—tied all the cow's tails together.

In reply to an advertisement headed, "Use Cooper's Tooth Brush," a Western Editor says:

"We'll see Cooper hanged first, the dirty fellow! How would he like to use ours?"

Many of us are led by our vices, but a great many more of us follow them without any leading at all.

Much remains unsung, as a tom cat said to the brickbat, when it abruptly cut short his serenade.

One of our exchanges speaks of a "finished scamp." We wish they were all finished.

BRUSHES.

FINE Hair, Hat, Cloth, Flesh, Tooth, Nail White-wash, Paint, Varnish and Camel' Hair Pencils, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of Elias Howe Jr., and the Grover and Baker S. M, Company:

A Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine. with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., or their Agents, or Licensee, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their licenses, alone are legally authorized under their own patent, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly, whenever found,

ELIAS HOWE, JR.
New York.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway, N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnaati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

MILL-WRIGHTING

AND

MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of

Mill-Work and Machinery,

on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.
Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1861.

H P Ackerman,	L Linsey,
Mc Bodenhamer,	T J Lee,
Miss Mollie Barber,	M A Myers,
A Beverly, 2	J J Martin,
W D Bagnall,	G G Moseley,
John H Creakman,	Lues Mize,
Miss Maria C Crater,	M Q Olney,
" Catharine Crouch,	J C Patton,
" Maranda C Cook,	Thomas L Peddycord,
" Eliza Dixon,	Richard Parcoe,
Joseph N Davis,	John Pettus,
Mrs Martha Evans,	William Rose,
W F Faig,	J E Rominger,
John W Gentry,	J J Raper,
A Geesley,	Miss J L A Stroud,
Miss W A Garner,	Alford Stephens,
W Holister,	Martin Smith,
F L Hanes,	Smith & Prather, 2
Warren Hooks,	Miss M A Smith,
George Hooper,	Isaac Teague, or
Thomas Hamilton,	Alston Teague,
Miss Mary L Inge,	J B Underwood,
Isiah L Jones,	D Warren,
J Jacoby,	Anderson White.
Mr. Langore,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1861.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March. 1860. 50 tf

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable or presents at the BOOKSTORE.

SMALL POX!

VACCINATION done at short notice by DR. J. F. SHAFFNER. Feb. 1—1m

Salem Printing Office.

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS,

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patron age heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE SALEM OFFICE.

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at the

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.,
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

A FEW BOOKS still on hand and for sale at this office, cheap:

Methodist Hymns, Comstock's Botany, Comstock's Chemistry, Life of Cromwell, Napoleon and his Marshalls, North Carolina Form Books, &c.

North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY. } *IN EQUITY.*

John F. New and others,
vs. Daniel New and others.

Petition for sale of Land and Negroes, for petitions filed, Fall Term, 1860.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel New, John William New, Columbus Cloud, Mary Ann Gilliland, George L. Cloud, Rachel Ridge, Jerome Cloud, Susan Cloud, William Cloud, John William Burge, Nancy Burge, Richard Burge, Calvin Burge, Mary Burge, George D. Burge, Martha H. Burge, Woody C. Burge and Matilda C. Burge reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and answer the petitioner, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, this 17th day of January, 1861.

Jan. 25.-6w-$5] J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.
Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the

DRUG STORE.

Scuppernong & Flower's WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Butner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at

BONER & CRIST'S.
May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.

(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y,

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOK STORE

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those indebted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise. PFOHL BROTHERS.

Salem, December 21, 1860. 36-2m.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received at the DRUG STORE.

YOU WANT IT.

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT.

YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT.

IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY.

AND YOU WOULD HAVE IT.

IF

you only knew how USEUL, **how** INSTRUCTIVE, **and how** ENTERTAINING **it is.**

We refer to that *"first best"* that *largest* most *instructive*, most *beautiful*, and yet *cheapest* journal in the world for the **Household,** for the **Farm,** and for the **Garden,** viz: the

American Agriculturist.

YOU WANT IT, because it contains so very many new and useful directions, hints and suggestions about all kinds of out door work, in the GARDEN, in the FIELD, in the ORCHARD, on the *little plot of ground*, about Domestic Animals, etc., etc. The *Agriculturist* is not a stale rehash of theoretical stuff, such as goes the rounds from one paper to another, but it is filled with useful and new practical information, every word of which is *reliable*, because prepared by honest, practical WORKING MEN, who know what they write about.

Each volume contains *many hundreds of useful hints*, and it is certain that many of these hints will each be worth to you more than a dollar.—As an example, a subscriber writes: "....I obtained 5 bushels more per acre on a ten acre field of wheat, (or in all 50 bushels) simply from a hint about preparing the seed given in my *Agriculturist.*".....*Another* says he obtained an extra yield of 11 bushels of corn per acre on a fifteen acre field, and with no extra cost of culture, by applying one hint from the *Agriculturist. Another,* (a villager,) says he got $43½ worth extra of good garden vegetables, which he attributes wholly to the timely hints in the *Agriculturist,* which told him *what* to do, *how* to do it, and *when* to do it. Thousands of others have derived similar advantages.—You are invited to *try* the paper a year, at a cost of only $1. If you desire you can have *free* of charge, four or five parcels of **choice seeds,** which the Publisher will distribute among his subscribers the present winter.

YOUR WIFE wants the *Agriculturist,* because it has a large amount of valuable and really useful information about all kinds of HOUSEHOLD WORK, from Garret to Celler. Give her the benefit of this paper for one year. You will find your home made better and money saved.

YOUR CHILDREN want the *Agriculturist,* for it contains a very interesting, useful, and entertaining department for YOUTH and CHILDREN, which will be of great value to their minds and hearts.

The above are truthful statements, that will be cheerfully attested by nearly a hundred thousand of the present readers of the *Agriculturist.* You are invited to try a single volume of the *Agriculturist,* which will cost only $1, and abundantly *pay.* Try it for 1861 (Vol. 20.)

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 41 Park Row, N.Y.

THE AD-VALOREM BANNER,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A short time since I issued a prospectus for a Weekly newspaper, to be called the AD-VALOREM BANNER, to be published in the city of Raleigh, N. C. The encouragement I have received, exceeding my most sanguine hopes, induces me to issue this prospectus, the object of which is to inform the public that I will on the first day of January, 1861, commence the publication of the BANNER, not only WEEKLY, but DAILY.

So far as the Banner takes sides with political parties, it will be Democratic; but with regard to Internal Improvements, a change in our system of Taxation, and the preservation of a Constitutional Union, it will know no party, but will be a zealous advocate of all these, repudiating secret caucuses, (where the spirit of the Constitution is often violated,) packed and partisan Conventions, and the scheming of would-be political demagogues and tricksters. I shall be just and fear not.

TERMS OF THE DAILY BANNER:

One copy 1 year, in advance, - -	$ 5 00
Five copies 1 year, in advance, - -	20 00

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY BANNER:

One copy 1 year, in advance, - -	$ 2 00
Six copies 1 " " - -	10 00
Ten copies 1 " " - -	15 00

Address, FRANK. I. WILSON.
Raleigh, N. C,

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
The Edinburg Review, (Whig,)
The North British Review, (Free Church)
The Westminster Review, (Liberal,)
Blackwood's Magazine, (Tory.)

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